

41295 to 41314—Continued.

41309. RUPRECHTIA FAGIFOLIA Meissn. Polygonaceæ.

Duraznillo blanco.

"An abundant tree with smooth bark which renews itself annually, and which after becoming dry, but before falling, becomes wrinkled and gives the tree a peculiar and very characteristic appearance. Wood rosy, hard; trunk coarse, not utilized. A very handsome ornamental tree; in spring it is covered with yellow flowers which later become rosy. Their color resembles that of the peach flower; hence the name *Duraznillo*." (S. Venturi, *Contribución al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina*.)

41310. SCHINOPSIS LORENTZII (Griseb.) Engler. Anacardiaceæ.

(Quebrachia lorentzii Griseb.)

Quebracho colorado.

A tree with compound leaves composed of 10 to 15 pairs of persistent, leathery leaflets, glabrous above. Highly prized for its hard and durable reddish colored timber. One of the most valuable trees in Argentina.

41311. SIDA BONARIENSIS Willd. Malvaceæ.

Shrubby plant with cordate, oblong leaves, deeply crenate, stellate-pubescent above, tomentose beneath; the capsule villous. Native of Argentina; called *Malvisco*.

41312. SOLANUM BONARIENSE L. Solanaceæ.

Tender evergreen shrub up to 10 feet high, with ovate-oblong, sinuate-repand leaves, long lateral racemes of large white flowers, and globose yellow berries. Native of Argentina, where it is called *Granadillo*. Said to have medicinal properties.

41313. VALLESIA GLABRA (Cav.) Link. Apocynaceæ.

Ancochi.

"A small, spineless tree with somewhat twisted branches; soft, yellow wood which is not utilized. It is abundant near rivers. Its fruit is white, resembling a pearl. The bark is rugose and soft like that of the *Cedrillo*; it is a poisonous plant, but in 1896 and in 1909 I ate the fruits without suffering any ill effects." (S. Venturi, *Contribución al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina*.)

Found from Florida through tropical America to Chile and Argentina.

41314. VITEX MONTEVIDENSIS Cham. Verbenaceæ.

A small tree from Uruguay and Brazil 15 to 20 feet high with branches usually compressed and dilated at the nodes; ashy-gray, glabrous bark; seemingly opposite palmate leaves composed of five, rarely three, lanceolate to elliptic leaflets 4 to 6 inches long; and axillary cymes of slightly irregular flowers with nearly rotate 5-lobed corollas. (Adapted from the original description, *Linnaea*, vol. 7, p. 373, 1832.)

"The wood, of reddish color, somewhat striped, hard, is strong and much esteemed. As it resists moisture well it is much used for posts, etc.; and being easily split, it is used for shingles. The fruits yield a kind of oil; and the wood itself, even after it has become dry, exudes oil when placed on the ground, and seems to become green again." (S. Venturi, *Contribución al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina*.)